



# The Daily Republican.

HAMSHIER & MOSSER,  
PUBLISHERS.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS:  
Monday Evening, July 19.

## FROM FLORIDA.

WILWOOD, FLA., July 11.  
Eds. REPUBLICAN.—Hippocrates said: "The places, the waters and the air constitute, in connection with latitude and longitude, what is called a climate."

The climatology of Florida, then, becomes a subject of lengthy proportion in data and statistics, and was treated upon in an interesting and scientific manner by Prof. A. S. Baldwin, M. D., President of the State Medical Association of Florida, at their annual meeting, held in Jacksonville in February last—which address was kindly perused by me in Jacksonville for perusal (being published in pamphlet form), and I found it exceedingly interesting and reliable.

From observations taken by Prof. Baldwin, we learn that the mean temperature of the spring, for the entire State, is 71° 62'; for the summer, 80° 51'; autumn, 71° 66'; winter, 60° 4'.

For stations north of 28° N. (which includes here), we have, for spring, 70° 60'; summer, 80° 10'; autumn, 70° 23'; and winter, 58° 29'.

The average number of frosts for the month of January, in Jacksonville, in latitude 30° 20' N., for 27 years record, is 5; February, 3; March, 1; November, 2; and December, 5. In 1858 a frost occurred on the 23rd of April, which is the latest recorded.

In its topography Florida presents no mountains, and no elevated plateaus exceeding 300 feet above the sea—by which it is bounded on all sides except its northern border, but it is not a low, marshy country, for many portions of its surface are undulating and rolling. Its area covers 59,218 square miles of pine land, oak hammocks, flat savannas, clear, fresh water lakes and rivers, which add beauty to the landscape, and comfort, pleasure and subsistence to the inhabitants in their vicinity, for most of the two latter are liberally stocked with fine varieties of fish.

There are here, in every newly opened country, some localities where malarial diseases will for a time prevail, but are here of a mild form and easily managed.

Our so-called rainy season, though sufficiently marked to warrant the designation during most years, is not always so well defined. It generally embraces a period of about 60 days, and ordinarily commences about the middle of June and terminates about the middle of August, but it oscillates from May to September. Sometimes the rainy season apparently commences, and perhaps daily showers will recur regularly for one or two weeks, or more, and then perhaps weeks of clear, settled weather will be interposed, and then the rainy season will come on again and continue, so that about the usual completion of rainy days will occur. During the rainy season the rain is by no means continuous, but comes in showers of from one half to an hour or more in continuance, and between the hours of from 1 to 4 p. m.—sometimes, but not always, attended by thunder and lightning. Before the shower the atmosphere may be hot and sultry, but afterwards the sun shines out, and the air is pure, cool and refreshing. The showers usually come with such regularity that they need not interrupt business, labor, or pleasure, only during their continuance. Sometimes they are preceded by squalls of wind, which might endanger small craft on the river if ordinary precaution was not taken. Occasionally a fit of hail will result, if the clouds from different directions meet, as is sometimes the case, but instances where damage has been done to vegetation have been very rare.

"Our position is a favorable one, and is out of the track of the storms which so frequently visit our neighbors of the north; and we are also out of the track and protected from the terrestrial influences which so violently disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere south of us, nearer the tropics. The conflicting winds which are warring in the valley of the Mississippi for the mastery, do not often overtake the summits of the Alleghanies to give us a taste of the quality of the storms which are carried eastward over the northern plateau; nor do those which, in the form of 'northerns,' visit Texas, etc., reach us, but pass by on the west, and expend their force upon the coasts and islands of the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, and those cyclones which are born in the sea of the Antilles, pass around us, seldom making us a visit that is to our disadvantage, but have a tendency to remove all maxims admixture in our atmosphere, if any such exist, and substituting an atmosphere that has been purified by the tempest, which has ranged to the south and east of us—the direction from which our principal winds come, and toward which they blow; while these storms pass on our borders."

"When treating of temperature I neglected to notice a statement that had been in point relative to the extremes of temperature which had occurred here. It was stated that the thermometer had been 8° below zero. Nothing of the kind I had vented. I say has ever been recorded in a book of record over hundred days, as such an event. In the month of July 1858, occurred probably, the coldest weather Florida had ever experienced, since it has been known by white men at least at the time alluded to, the thermometer

was down to 8° above zero, and great damage was done to the orange and other trees at that time; and there were standing trees on the St. Johns river, and also, I think, at St. Augustine, which were a hundred years old at least, and they were killed with the rest, and this is evidence that for a hundred years at least, such a frost had not occurred. I have once recorded the thermometer 16° above zero, and have three times recorded it as low as 20° above in the last 36 years. It is not claimed for Florida, that she is entirely free from all these influences which produce extremes of temperature north of us, but their effect upon Florida, in comparison with other places north and west of us, is greatly modified here, so that we can claim to have a very equable climate in comparison."

"The winter the dryest season, and the spring next, the latter part of which, it is sometimes quite dry. The showers which occur in summer are of short duration, and come on with considerable regularity, making the summer more pleasant and the air pure and cool. The atmosphere, as has been before remarked, is comparatively calm, and what winds do we have are seldom of a violent or destructive character. I have kept a record of thunder showers, and from that I find that most of them have occurred in the spring, summer and autumn months and very few in the winter."

"The subject of miasma I have spoken of already, and we have nothing in Florida to render it the cause of disease, more than any country north of us where new soil is turned up to the air and sun. The heat which we have do not seem to generate anything of the kind here more than elsewhere. Florida is happily, free from many of the diseases which are prevalent elsewhere. The only records to which we have hitherto had access, are those of the army where troops have been stationed in different portions of the State, some of which might be suspected of being sickly; but these present the gratifying result, that Florida is one of the healthiest States in the Union."

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We have been led to make these lengthy extracts from Prof. Baldwin's address for the reason that they touched the subject of climatology in a vein frank, truthful and reliable. His long residence, and close attention thereto to the inhabitants in their vicinity, for most of the two latter are liberally stocked with fine varieties of fish."

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was liable to occur in all well-regulated married families—and in that instance our boy's colored cook woman filled the necessities and dressed the baby.

Yours, truly,  
O. H. FULLER.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.  
Reported Expressly for the Daily Republican.

## THE LOST BALLOONISTS

### No Definite Tidings of Them.

### Probability that they were Lost in the Lake.

### The New Postal Law to be Tested.

### Statement of Indian Commissioner Smith.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the inquiry in the Red Cloud agency affairs is in the hands of competent gentlemen, who have instructions to take the facts, range and find whatever wrong exists. No sooner was this effected than Judge Bedford, who was believed to be in the interest of the Peoria mine, was removed by Grant and Judge Stone appointed. The owners of the Peoria mine declare that the case shall never be tried before Stone, they believing him to be merely a tool of the administration.

Bishop Hale and Mr. Hinman of the Commission, are officers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which, by accepting this agency and nominating the agents, have become morally responsible to the government and before the people for the honest administration of affairs.

It would be monstrous to suppose that such Commission would desire to cover up any fraud. Their full and unanimous report to the Commission not only completely exonerates Gen. Saville from any wrong intent, but declares the charges against the agent were born both in their origin and in intent. Their report says that some of the affidavits which seemed most to reflect upon the character of the agents were such partial statements that they amounted to culpable suppression, and some of the testimony on which were born the most damaging attacks upon their administration was that of a well known deserter and thief.

Particulars to the discredit of the agents were gleaned of the agencies during their absence, and which they then had no opportunity to account for, were, when brought to their notice, satisfactorily explained. Practices which were irregular were shown to have been unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances in which these agents were placed, and transactions which at first sight seemed suspicious and to which criminal intent had been imputed, were shown to have been characterized by entire good faith and have been carried on in broad day light, and were justifiable; to have been not wrong doings, but mistakes of men now in office, where peculiarly the incumbent can learn only from experience. The Commission endorse the repulses of agents in all their material points and give as the result of their investigation into points touched upon in Mr. Walker's report, and the result also of their intercourse with agents and their personal observation of men and things at the agencies, the entire relief of agents Saville and Bedford from the suspicion cast on their characters and their administration, and the earnest conviction that these gentlemen have performed their duties during the time of great trial, and in the midst of great embarrassments, with energy, honesty and entire fidelity, in the interest of the Government and the Indians, and they deserve the confidence and commendation of the Department. On this report, by persons whose judgment and findings he had a right to credit, and every way reliable, the Commissioner has noted. Respecting the Paxton contract for beef at Red Cloud Agency, which the Commissioner is charged to have fraudulently made in March last, he states that it was made by him in strict conformity with law, and as records abundantly show, on advice and recommendation from the Board of Indian Commissioners, after careful inquiry by that Board as to the facts and necessities of the case. As to the other and indefinite charges of fraud or conspiracy with wrong doings in any way on his part, Commissioner Smith makes most positive and every way reliable, the record of his conduct, and says he desires nothing so much now as the severest scrutiny of his official acts by fair-minded men. Respecting the charges against Secretary Delano of complicity with friends at Red Cloud's Agency, Commissioner says it is but the simple act of friends to him to state that he had no knowledge of any such complicity on the part of that officer, and knows of nothing tending to show it. On the contrary, so far as he knows, the action of the Secretary on all matters appertaining to the Red Cloud Agency during the past year has been the only official routine of the action of the department of matters submitted by the Indian office, generally approving

the suggestion of the Commissioner and never, in any way dictating, or even making suggestions, as to purchases or contractors or pecuniary transactions of any sort.

CHICAGO, July 18.—In regard to the missing balloon, which left the city last Thursday afternoon, incoming vessels give the following statements, which seem to prove that the aeronauts have been drowned in Lake Michigan: Capt. Furlong, of the steam barge New Era, reports seeing about 50 miles northeast of Chicago, a life preserver with the straps pulled out and floating on the water, and something near by which looked like the basket.

Captain Castello, of the schooner Queen of the West, reports that on Saturday night he saw something like a balloon sticking out of the water about four miles from Groves' Point. The captain of a lumber vessel reports seeing a floater wearing a gray coat about 40 miles from Grand Haven. The balloon sent up yesterday landed safely.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The Times will publish, to-morrow, an editorial relating to the recent developments in the Dives and Pelican mines of California, which reflects rather severely on the Administration. It seems that after the decision of Judge Bedford, enjoining the Dives mine, McMurtry, the leading spirit in the mine determined and boasted that Bedford should be compelled to vacate, and he at once induced the Hon. John A. Logan, who purchased an interest, and induced Ilmore, of Chicago, (Fred Grant's father-in-law), to trade some of his real estate for mining stock. No sooner was this effected than Judge Bedford, who was believed to be in the interest of the Peoria mine, was removed by Grant and Judge Stone appointed. The owners of the Peoria mine declare that the case shall never be tried before Stone, they believing him to be merely a tool of the administration.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The "Domestic" Monthly, a JOURNAL OF

Fashion, Current Literature and the Fine Arts.

TERMS—\$1.50 per year

Each subscriber to the Monthly, presents one dollar's worth of "Domestic" Pictures, making the cost of the Monthly \$2.50, and the cheap Fashion Journal \$1.50.

MRS. MOODY'S

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING

ABDOMINAL CORSET!

Recommended by the best medical men of the country.

THE HIP Adjustable Duplex Corset, Jacqueline Corset, Madame Foy's Supporter, Grand Duchesse Corset, and 25 other Styles of Corsets,

AT—

GOLDBURG'S,

No. 8 Merchant Street,

at Lower Prices than can be found elsewhere.

DECATUR, Ill., July 15, 1858—de-wm

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel Powers and Father P. Herlihy, to the firm name of Powers & Herlihy, in the city of Decatur, Ill., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by said Father P. Herlihy, to whom the goodwill of the old firm belongs.

S. MURKIN POWERS,

CHARLES P. HERLIHY,

Decatur, Ill., July 8, 1858—de-wm

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the partnership between H. H. Hill & Co., of the firm name of Hill & Co., of Decatur, Ill., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by said H. H. Hill, to whom the goodwill of the old firm belongs.

H. H. HILL,

CHARLES P. HERLIHY,

Decatur, Ill., July 2, 1858—de-wm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF ONE EXECUTION TO SERVE and record and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, Illinois, in favor of the People of the State of Illinois and against John McMurtry, he is directed to sell the following described property.

LOT 8 (60' wide and 90' in block) in the city of Decatur, in the county of Macon, Illinois, containing one acre of land, in the block bounded by the 10th and 11th streets, and the 1st and 2nd avenues, to be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Macon County, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1858, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon after as the same may be sold, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder.

CHARLES P. HERLIHY,

Decatur, Ill., July 1, 1858—de-wm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF ONE EXECUTION TO SERVE and record and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, Illinois, in favor of the People of the State of Illinois and against John McMurtry, he is directed to sell the following described property to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot seven (7), block two (2), in the city of Decatur, in the county of Macon, Illinois, and running thence east sixty (60) feet; thence north to the northern boundary of said lot; thence west to the south line of said lot; thence south to the northwest corner of said lot; thence south to the place of commencement, situated in Macon County, State of Illinois, the undivided interest in said lot to be sold subject to redemption.

J. A. BROWN,

Attala, Ill., Sheriff of Macon County, Ill., Decatur, Ill., July 1, 1858—de-wm

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J. A. BROWN,

Attala, Ill., Sheriff of Macon County, Ill., Decatur, Ill., July 1, 1858—de-wm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TIES!

Bruce  
DAY

SUITS!

have usual.  
TIES!

with plain and  
Crepe, with

RUCHINGS!

es, Dress Linens,  
cc" New Corset,  
be the Best in

of  
ADINES!

GOODS !

EIN

ER GOODS,

and in selecting his stock of

RED SILKS.  
(All shades.)

RS :

SILKS.

GOODS. MAR-  
not be surpassed  
re a full line of  
ties' and Gents'  
in plaid, plain

TRY for Ladies  
from 50c up.

He will offer extra induc-  
By calling, you will see he

ER STREET.

WORKS !

HERS,

OMNIBUSES,

G WAGONS.

GAHMAN,  
Cordo-Sts.

TONS. PRINCE ALBERTS  
GIFT ROAD. WAGONS  
the first class. *40* and *42*

Order !

PECIALTY.

FOR SALE

REGAIN !

COLONIAL WAGONS  
the first class. *40* and *42*

Order !

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